

SPECIAL PREFACE

TO ON-LINE EDITION OF THE 2006-2007 PROGRESS REPORT

This document presents the fifth annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985, 1986, and 1988. By posting this report on our project website, we hope to make our ongoing work on this collection accessible to both researchers and other members of the public who have an interest in the history and culture of Chinese overseas communities.

The on-line edition of the 2006-2007 Progress Report differs slightly from the hard-copy edition. It does not include the digital appendices containing the project catalog. These digital attachments are available to researchers at two locations: the Northwest Information Center of the California of the California Historical Resources Inventory, in Rohnert Park, California; and History San José, in San José, California. Researchers who have a need to access this research database but are not able to visit these repositories can contact Professor Voss at bvoss@stanford.edu to make other arrangements. Additionally, this on-line edition does not contain the student papers produced during Winter Quarter 2007, because they are directly available for download through the project website, <http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>.

We hope you find this report, and the other on-line resources we have developed, of use to you regarding your interest in the archaeology of overseas Chinese communities.

Dear partners of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project,

As the 2006-2007 academic year draws to a close, I am pleased to report that we have successfully completed our fifth year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. It has been an amazing year. Thanks to generous grant funding from the Program on Urban Studies, we were able to purchase a new computer system for managing the project database, along with other badly needed laboratory equipment and supplies. We have continued to catalog and analyze artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection. Students involved in the project developed six very creative research projects that I am sure you will find interesting. Through publications, our website, and public lectures, we have been able to disseminate our research findings to local, regional, and international audiences.

The enclosed progress report summarizes our accomplishments for the past year. We are sending hard copies to History San José, Past Forward, and to Chinese Historical Cultural Project. It will also soon be available on our website: <http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>.

We are now turning our attention to the coming year. For me, this is a time of many changes. My department, the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, has been merged with the Department of Anthropological Sciences to form a new, unified Department of Anthropology. This is an exciting development as it will bring new resources and expertise together in the same program.

Additionally, my colleague Ian Hodder and I have embarked on a new teaching project. We are developing a new freshman lecture course, "World Archaeology and Global Heritage," that will be taught for the first time in Winter and Spring 2008. As part of the course, we are including a unit on historic Chinese communities in the San Francisco Bay Area, so students be visiting our lab to learn about the Market Street Chinatown collection. This is an incredible opportunity to share our research with a new, and much larger, group of students. However, because of the time involved in developing and teaching this new course, I will not be teaching the Laboratory Methods in Archaeology course for at least the next two years.

We are also pleased to announce the hire of a new project research assistant, Stacy Kozakavich. Dr. Kozakavich is a historical archaeologist who received her PhD from UC Berkeley. She will be working part-time throughout 2007-2008 to catalog and curate materials in the collection.

Thank you all for continuing to provide this opportunity for me and my students. It's truly an honor to be working with the Market Street Chinatown collection, and I look forward to the surprises and discoveries that the coming year will bring.

Sincerely,

Barbara Voss, Assistant Professor
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2006-2007 PROGRESS REPORT
MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the fifth annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, curate, and publish a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985, 1986, and 1988. Once located at the intersections of Market and San Fernando Streets in downtown San José, California, the Market Street Chinatown was founded in the 1860s and occupied until it was burned in an arson fire in 1887. The City of San José Redevelopment Agency funded excavations at the site in 1985 and 1986, in advance of the construction of the Fairmont Hotel and the Silicon Valley Financial Center. Additional excavations at the site occurred in 1988 to prepare the area for installation of a sculpture by the San José art museum. During this excavation, approximately half of a single feature was removed from beneath the footprint of the sculpture, and the remaining half of the feature was left *in situ*. After preliminary field analysis, the artifacts from the site were boxed and put in storage at a warehouse that was inaccessible to researchers and to the public.

The primary goal of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is to catalog and analyze the collection and curate the materials in a way that they can once again be used for research and educational programs. The Project is a joint research and educational program developed by five organizations: the Stanford University Archaeology Center; two non-profit organizations, History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project; a private cultural resource management consulting firm, Past Forward, Inc.; and a government agency, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Market Street Chinatown was the heart of the Chinese Overseas community in the greater southern San Francisco Bay Area from its founding in the late 1860s until its destruction by an arson fire on May 4, 1887. The archaeological site of this important community began to be investigated in the early 1980s as part of environmental studies conducted in preparation for a vast redevelopment of downtown San José. The site of the former Market Street Chinatown site was selected for construction of two key complexes: the Fairmont Hotel and the Silicon Valley Financial Center.

In 1985 and 1986, the San José Redevelopment Agency sponsored archaeological excavations at the site during the early stages of these construction projects. Additional

excavations at the site occurred in 1988 when half of a single feature was excavated to prepare the area for installation of a sculpture. The other half of the feature was left *in situ*.

Archaeological Resource Services, a cultural resource management firm, was contracted to conduct these excavations. During the course of field research, the collection of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown was described by archaeologists throughout California as one of the most significant Chinese overseas assemblages ever recovered in the American West. Members of the present-day Chinese community in San José, including some people who trace their ancestry to the Market Street Chinatown, also became involved in the project.

Despite the importance of this collection, full analysis of the artifacts and materials excavated from the Market Street collection never occurred. In the year following the excavations, Archaeological Resource Services cleaned and sorted the artifacts and completed an initial hand-written catalog of the collection. In the late 1980s, the collection was transferred back to the City of San José Redevelopment Agency and was put in storage at the Stockton-Julian Street Warehouse. In the 1990s, two firms – Archaeological Resource Management and Basin Research Associates, Inc. – were contracted by the City of San José and the San José Historical Museum to inventory the Market Street Chinatown collection along with other archaeological collections produced during the redevelopment projects of the mid 1980s. While these projects were important in maintaining current inventory of the collection, they were not sufficiently scoped to permit comprehensive curation and analysis of the artifacts.

Our primary goal in undertaking this Project is to catalog and analyze the collection and curate the materials in a way that they can once again be used for research and educational programs. This new program was initiated by Alida Bray of History San José and Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. in cooperation with Chinese Historical Cultural Project and with financial support from the City of San José Redevelopment Agency. In Spring 2002, Rebecca Allen invited Barbara Voss of Stanford University to join the Project as an educational and research partner. A portion of the collections from the Market Street Chinatown collections was transferred to Stanford University in Fall 2002, and research on the collection began immediately in conjunction with a course on laboratory methods in archaeology taught by Professor Voss.

The first year of research (2002-2003) demonstrated that the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection has both high research and public interpretive values. In 2002-2003, we focused our research efforts on Lot 85-31, which consists of materials recovered from the southern portion of the Market Street Chinatown. Significantly, we found that the field catalog developed for the project has preserved some provenience information for each artifact – specifically, the feature from which each artifact was excavated. As outlined in our 2002-2003 Progress Report, we were able to catalog all the ceramics and some of the small finds from Lot

85-31. However, most of our efforts in 2002-2003 simply related to setting up the project: developing the artifact catalog database, identifying appropriate laboratory procedures, inventorying the collection, and developing contextual information from earlier field records, laboratory records, and reports. During this first year, we also focused on developing opportunities for public interpretation of the collection, including designing and launching a project website (<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>), holding an Open House at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory, and identifying materials in the collection that have little research value and thus can be used for hands-on interpretation programs.

In Spring 2003, at the end of the pilot year of the Project, we assessed our accomplishments and in consultation with the Project partners, decided to extent the scope and length of the project. Additionally, we expanded the scope of the Project by including Lots 86-36 and 88-91. Lot 86-36 is the collection of artifacts from the 1986 excavations undertaken for the development of the Silicon Valley Financial Center. These excavations occurred in the northern parts of the Market Street Chinatown. Lot 88-91 is the collection of artifacts from an excavation undertaken to prepare an area for installation of a public sculpture in the northwest corner of the Market Street Chinatown site. Adding these to the scope of the project means that we will be able to do research on the whole Market Street Chinatown settlement, rather than restricting our research by artificial geographic boundaries created by the scheduling of modern development projects.

The second year of the Project thus focused extensively on the preparatory work involved in bringing the Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91 into the research program. Major tasks included the transfer of Lots 86-36 and 88-91 to the Stanford Archaeology Center, and the necessary inspections, inventory, contextual research, and database development that accompanied this move. For cataloging and analysis activities, we refined our approach by focusing on specific types of artifacts from specific features in the assemblage. These include glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts from Lot 85-31 Features 18 and 20, and ceramics from Lot 86-38 Feature 5. Additionally, we continued to emphasize the importance of public interpretation, working closely with History San José to develop a traveling artifact exhibit based on our research, and continuing to use our website as a vehicle for disseminating information about the project.

The third year of the Project marked both a continuation of earlier research and interpretive activities and a shift towards broader dissemination of research findings. We continued our work to document the archaeological collections from the Market Street Chinatown by inventorying, cataloging, and taking digital images of the artifacts on display at the Ng Shing Gung Temple Museum. We also continued our focus on analysis of specific types of materials through research on buttons and glass artifacts. We maintained our public interpretation activities, including developing a small exhibit at Stanford University and

continuing to update our project website. In addition, we expanded our public interpretation program through presentations at scholarly conferences and publications in professional journals aimed at an international academic audience.

In the fourth project year (2005-2006), our biggest task was moving the Market Street collection and associated records from our temporary laboratory in the Wilbur Annex to the new Stanford Archaeology Center (Building 500), located in the center of the Stanford Campus. We painstakingly packed, then unpacked, the collections during June – November 2005. We also worked to promote greater dialogue among the international community of historians and archaeologists researching Overseas Chinese communities, including organizing a symposium, “Overseas Chinese Archaeology,” for the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting in January 2006. At the same conference, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project was awarded the Society of Historical Archaeology Award of Merit in recognition of CHCP’s leading role in disseminating local history to the San Jose community. Doctoral candidate Bryn Williams, recently returned from his year-long intensive Chinese language study, resumed his role as a graduate student researcher on the project. In 2005-2006 he began his dissertation research, which analyses material from the Market Street Chinatown and the Point Alones Village in Monterey, CA, to study how Chinese identities were transformed in California. In Summer 2006, Bryn cataloged all glass and ceramic artifacts from Feature 85-31:13, a wood-lined trash deposit. In addition to the expected beverage containers and tablewares, Bryn identified many interesting objects including an inkwell, medicine bottles, and a wide variety of lamps. Finally, Dr. Voss applied for and was awarded a \$41,000 grant from Stanford University’s Program on Urban Studies to support research on the Market Street Chinatown during Sept 2007 – August 2009. This new source of funding will provide essential supplies and project personnel in the coming three years.

The fifth project year (2007-2008), which this report documents, was a particularly exciting year for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. Our new central campus location in the Stanford Archaeology Center has increased the visibility of the project and afforded new opportunities for public outreach, including tours of the lab and the collection to scholars and the public. The Urban Studies grant, mentioned above, allowed us to upgrade our computer system, invest in a more systematic data backup process, and purchase needed lab equipment and supplies. Cataloging and research occurred primarily during the course, “CASA 103-203: Laboratory Methods in Archaeology,” taught by Dr. Voss in Winter 2007. We focused on cataloging ceramics from the 86-36 Project Area and glass from the 85-31 Project Area. Stanford undergraduate Jessica Yuan, who developed an interest in historic restaurants in the Market Street Chinatown, continued her research in Spring and Summer 2007 by cataloging more of the glass assemblage from 85-31. In the spring, we met with Monica Tucker from

History San José to develop procedures and standards for interim curation of the collection. Additionally, throughout the 2006-2007 Project Year, we provided support to CHCP in their negotiations with the City of San José regarding the pending redevelopment of the Japantown Corporation Yard, the historic site of the Heinlerville Chinatown. The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Research Project served as an important example of the research potential of Chinese immigrant and Chinese American archaeological sites.

1.2 PROGRESS REPORT SCOPE, ORGANIZATION, AND AUTHORSHIP

A vital component of the Project is the production of regular, thorough reports on the research and teaching activities related to the collection. This report is the fifth of these and documents the progress made in the fifth year of research conducted from September 2006 – June 2007. This report focuses on the activities undertaken by Stanford University in cooperation with the other partner organizations. It does not attempt to fully represent the work that has been completed in support of this Project by the other partner organizations.

Research conducted during this fifth year of the project continued to focus on assessing the contents and research potential of the archaeological collections from the Market Street Chinatown, and continuing the cataloging activities that began in 2002. At this point, there have been several valuable research studies of small parts of the Market Street Collection, including the most recent student research papers included in this report (Appendix C). While these specific projects have generated valuable insights, it is important to emphasize that it is too early in this research to make any definitive interpretations or analyses of the Market Street Chinatown collection as a whole. The work completed to date does, however, establish a baseline of information about the collection. Additionally, the growing body of specific research projects undertaken by undergraduate and graduate students indicates the research potential of the collection as a whole.

This report is organized into four sections and three appendices. It builds on the material presented in previous annual progress reports. The report was primarily authored and edited by Principal Investigator Barbara Voss and Project Research Assistant Bryn Williams with contributed papers by student researchers (Appendix C).

The body of the report (Sections 1.0 – 4.0) summarizes the methods and findings of research and educational activities undertaken during 2006-2007. Section 1.0 provides an introduction to the Project's scope, organization, and schedule, and outlines the tasks completed during this project year. Section 2.0 discusses the collaborative and public interpretive activities undertaken during the past year. Section 3.0 presents a progress report on research activities undertaken during 2006-2007. Section 4.0 outlines our plans for continued study of the Market Street Collection.

The report appendices present information that will be of use to collection managers and to researchers interested in studying the collection. Appendix A is an electronic copy of the catalog database listing all artifacts that have been inventoried and cataloged to date through our research. Appendix B consists of the updated laboratory manual used by participants in the project. Appendix C presents research papers authored by students enrolled in CASA 103/203: Laboratory Methods in Archaeology.

1.3 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Project is a joint research and educational program developed by five organizations: Stanford University's Archaeology Center; two non-profit organizations, History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project; a private cultural resource management consulting firm, Past Forward, Inc.; and a government agency, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency.

Stanford University participates in this project as a research and educational partner under the direction of Professor Barbara Voss, who serves as Principal Investigator. At Stanford, graduate student Bryn Williams served as project Research Assistant during the 2006-2007 academic year. Josh Samuels, Teaching Assistant for CASA 103/203, contributed greatly to the project through work above and beyond the call of duty, and expertly guided student researchers in developing and implementing their projects. Jessica Yuan volunteered in our project laboratory cataloging glass artifacts. Our project website (<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>) is designed and maintained by Claudia Engel, the Academic Technology Specialist for the Department of Anthropology. Ellen Christensen, Administrator for the Department of Anthropology, manages the project account and assists us in many other ways.

This report focuses primarily on the activities undertaken by Stanford University during the 2006-2007 year of the Project. However we would like to acknowledge the critical role played by members of the partnering organizations: Alida Bray, Monica Tucker, Jim Reed, and the rest of the staff at History San José; Rebecca Allen and Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.; and Rod Lum, Lillian Gong-Guy, Anita Kwock, Connie Young Yu, and Ken Jue of Chinese Historical and Cultural Project. They and others in their organizations provide a key infrastructure to support the educational and research activities being conducted by Stanford University. We are also grateful to the many additional archaeologists and historians who continue to share their time and expertise with us.

1.4 PROJECT FUNDING

Partial funding for Stanford University's participation in this Project during 2002-2005 was provided by History San José through a consultancy agreement with the City of San José Redevelopment Agency. In Fall 2006, Dr. Voss was awarded a Hellman Fund/UPS Fund grant

from Stanford University's Program on Urban Studies to support continued research on the Market Street Chinatown during September 2006 – August 2009. These funds are intended to purchase new computer and lab equipment, to hire project research assistants, and to pay for specialist analyses of animal bone and plant remains.

1.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Major tasks and events during the 2006-2007 year of the Project included the following:

1.5.1 Fall Quarter 2006

The beginning months of the 2006-2007 project year focused on two primary tasks: first, ordering and setting up a new computer system and lab equipment, including off-site secure backup service, for managing the collection database; and second, organizing the collection to facilitate continued student research on the Project. During Fall 2006 and throughout the rest of the project year, we began to give regular tours of the lab and the collection to scholars and members of the public who were visiting the Stanford Archaeology Center. Barbara Voss and Bryn Williams also continued their work to publish a selection of papers presented in the January 2006 symposium, "Overseas Chinese Archaeology," as a thematic issue of the journal *Historical Archaeology*. This publication project, which features several articles about San José's historic Chinese communities, was submitted for publication in Fall 2006 and is expected to be published in Fall 2008.

In Fall 2006 we also learned that the City of San José had completed an initial study for redevelopment of the San José Corporation Yard, located in present-day Japantown and on the historic site of the Heinlerville Chinatown. Heinlerville was one of two new Chinese communities that formed in San José after the 1887 destruction of the Market Street Chinatown. Beginning in October 2006, the Stanford members of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project worked closely with CHCP to advocate for the preservation, study, and public interpretation of the Heinlerville site.

1.5.2 Winter Quarter 2007

Cataloging and analysis of artifacts from the collection resumed in earnest through the efforts of students enrolled in "CASA 103/203: Laboratory Methods in Archaeology." Additionally, in March 2007, Bryn Williams presented a guest lecture on Overseas Chinese Archaeology at University of California, Berkeley's "Introduction to Archaeology" lecture course.

1.5.3 Spring Quarter 2007

In Spring, Bryn Williams checked and organized the materials analyzed by students in Winter 2007, and ensured correct entry of recorded data into the project database. Jessica Yuan continued cataloging glass artifacts from the collection as part of her research interest in food service and restaurants in historic Chinese immigrant communities. Bryn Williams and Barbara Voss met with Monica Tucker of History San José to develop an interim curation plan for managing the collection prior to its eventual return to History San José. At the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rebecca Allen and Connie Young Yu were featured speakers in the Plenary Session, and Bryn Williams was an invited speaker in a workshop on “Public Outreach to Descendant/Heritage Communities.”

Finally, we wrote, printed, and distributed this 2004-2005 Progress Report, including developing an electronic, downloadable version that is posted on the Project website.

SECTION 2.0

COLLABORATION AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

This project expressly began as a collaborative enterprise. This aspect of the project is important as there multiple communities with interests in this collection – whether as heritage, a resource for study and research, or a significant aspect of the history of the City of San José. We at Stanford University were invited to participate in this project following discussions between History San José, which currently manages the collection, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Dr. Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. The financial support of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San José makes this agency an important partner in this endeavor also. Additionally, Stanford University’s participation in this project has taken place under the aegis of both the Department of Anthropology and the Stanford Archaeology Center, thereby affording our part in the project an additional collaborative aspect.

This section of the report discusses those activities in the 2006-2007 project year that can be best described as collaboration and public interpretation.

2.1 General Public Outreach

Over the years, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project has developed a general program of public outreach. One of the centerpieces of this program is our project website (<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>) which contains regular updates about the project as well as resources such as project reports and student papers for download. Since moving to the new Stanford Archaeology Center at the center of campus, we now have enhanced opportunities for face-to-face interpretation through frequent tours of our lab and of the collection to visiting scholars and members of the public. In the 2006-2007 project year, we provided approximately 15 such tours. Additionally, members of the Project are available for guest lectures to other universities and community organizations. In Spring 2006, Bryn Williams served as a guest speaker in the University of California “Introduction to Archaeology” course – a lecture class with over 700 students!

2.2 CASA 103/203: Laboratory Methods in Archaeology

In Winter 2007, Dr. Voss taught CASA 103/203, “Laboratory Methods in Archaeology,” for the third time. This course teaches undergraduate and graduate students about laboratory procedures and research in archaeology through hands-on experience working with the Market Street Chinatown collection. Students begin by learning to catalog artifacts, and then develop and implement independent research projects on materials from the collection. Project partners are full participants in course instruction. Connie Young Yu of CHCP served as a guest lecturer,

instructing students in the history of Chinese immigrants and Chinese Americans in San José and the greater Pacific Coast. Monica Tucker of History San José gave students a guided tour of the Ng Shing Gung temple museum in Kelly Park, and of the History San José collection facilities.

The student research reports, reproduced in this report as Appendix C, provide concrete examples of the research potential of the Market Street Chinatown collection. Students also presented the findings of their research in a public seminar at the end of Winter Quarter, with members of CHCP and History San José attending.

2.3 Heinlenville Chinatown Historic Site

Perhaps the major focus of our collaborative efforts during 2006-2007 focused on the site of the Heinlenville Chinatown in San José. Heinlenville was one of two Chinese communities that formed after the Market Street Chinatown was destroyed in 1887. Many of the people who lived at Market Street moved to Heinlenville.

In Fall 2006, the City of San José released its initial study for the redevelopment of the San José Corporation Yard parcel, which is located in present-day Japantown and within the historic boundaries of the Heinlenville Chinatown. From the beginning, all Project partners and the Japantown Community Congress were concerned that the historic values of the parcel be preserved and that the archaeological record of Chinese- and Japanese-American life be preserved to the extent possible, and, where preservation was not possible, investigated and reported both to academic communities and the public. The Chinese Historical Society of America also joined in the effort to educate the City of San José about their legal and ethical responsibilities related to the historic and archaeological resources on the parcel.

Throughout 2006-2007, Barbara Voss and Bryn Williams worked closely with CHCP and other project partners to advocate for the protection and preservation of these important archaeological resources. In addition to extensive communications by email and by phone, we met several times in person with each other and with City of San José officials. By procuring and analyzing historic maps of the parcel, we were able to demonstrate the high probability that significant archaeological resources are present on the parcel.

2.4 The San Antonio Plaza Collection

In January 2007, Barbara Voss learned from a colleague that preliminary excavations at the Market Street Chinatown site, conducted in 1982-1983 by Theodoratus Research Inc. in partnership with Sonoma State University, generated a substantial collection of artifacts. These earlier excavations were called the “San Antonio Plaza” project after the former name of present-day Cesar Chavez Plaza. During Winter and Spring 2007, Dr. Voss worked with project partners to track down this collection. We found that part of the collection – an assemblage of unglazed

mission-era ceramics – had been in storage in the home of a private researcher, who transferred the materials to Dr. Voss’s lab at Stanford University with the understanding that the materials will eventually be curated at History San Jose. Researches at Sonoma State University helped us to determine that the rest of the collection had been transferred from Sonoma State University to History San Jose in the early 1990s. History San Jose staff are continuing to look for this collection as of this writing.

The “rediscovery” of this earlier collection of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown is particularly exciting. The 1982-1983 Theodoratus excavations and the 1985-1988 ARS excavations used different methods and techniques, so comparison of the two collections may aid us in better understanding how field collections and excavation methods influenced the composition of the collection. Further, the Theodoratus excavations occurred within different parts of the site, and thus will increase the spatial breadth of this research.

2.5 Scholarly Conferences and Publications

Increasingly, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project focuses on promoting greater dialogue among the international community of historians and archaeologists researching Overseas Chinese communities. This is essential to build a transnational context for interpreting the Market Street Chinatown. Participation in scholarly conferences and development of publications are essential components of this work.

In March 2007, Rebecca Allen (Past Forward, Inc.) and Connie Young Yu (CHCP) were invited speakers in the plenary session of the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting in San José, California. At the same conference, Bryn Williams was a guest speaker in the workshop, “Public Outreach to Descendant/Heritage Communities.”

That same month, Bryn Williams and Stacey Camp’s article, “Contesting Hollywood’s Chinatowns,” was published in the book *Screening the Past: An Archaeological Review of Hollywood Productions* (Left Coast Press, 2007). This chapter discusses how cinema has portrayed Chinatowns in sensationalized ways and how archaeology can provide an alternative vision of the past.

Barbara Voss and Bryn Williams continued development of a special thematic issue of the journal *Historical Archaeology*, titled, “The Archaeology of Chinese Immigrant and Chinese American Communities.” This journal issue, scheduled for publication in Fall 2008, is the first major publication of its kind. The journal issue will include research articles by Project partners Barbara Voss and Bryn Williams (Stanford), Rebecca Allen and Scott Baxter (Past Forward, Inc.), and Connie Young Yu (CHCP). It will also include a comprehensive bibliography of archaeological studies of Chinese communities. The table of contents of the issue is provided at the end of this report section.

The Archaeology of Chinese Immigrant and Chinese American Communities
A thematic issue of the journal *Historical Archaeology*
Barbara L. Voss and Bryn Williams, editors

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SECTION 3.0

PROGRESS ON COMPLETED RESEARCH

During the 2006-2007 project year, research activities focused on CASA 103/203: Laboratory Methods in Archaeology,” in which students catalog and analyze artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection. Additionally, Bryn Williams continued his dissertation research, and we worked with History San José to develop interim curation procedures for managing the collection during its loan to Stanford.

3.1 CASA 103/203, “Laboratory Methods in Archaeology”

From the beginning, one core aim of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project has been to integrate pedagogy and research. This not only benefits students by providing opportunities for real-time research experience, but also benefits the project by constantly bringing new perspectives to the material as students with different interests, training, and cultural backgrounds work with the collection.

Student research activities in CASA 103/203 involve two stages: first, the students learn laboratory procedures and artifact identification by cataloging artifacts from the collection; and second, the students use this knowledge to develop and implement independent research projects. This year, cataloging focused on two categories: ceramics from Lot 86-36 (the northern part of the site) and glass from Lot 85-31 (the southern part of the site). Both of these are continuation of cataloging projects started in 2005. Ceramics are important because taken together, they can provide indications of the living activities that were associated with particular features as well as information about ethnicity, class, and status of the people who deposited artifacts into a given feature. Glass artifacts generally, and glass bottles specifically, are particularly important in historical archaeological research because they are perhaps the most chronologically sensitive type of artifact in the collection. Cataloging a larger sample of the glass bottles will allow us to begin to estimate dates during which specific features were created and filled. To date, we have cataloged 2,040 glass artifacts and 10,385 ceramic artifacts in the collection.

Student research projects creatively engaged with materials from the collection to produce new insights into the history and culture of the Market Street Chinatown. The student research papers are included in full in Appendix C. The topics studied included:

- Jocelyn Brabyn "Stoneware in the Market Street Chinatown: A Comparative Analysis"
- Stephanie Cruz "'Life and Vigor to the Hair': Grooming Practices of the Market Street Chinatown Residents"

- Bear Douglas "Race, Class, and Teeth: Dental Hygiene in the Market Street Chinatown"
- Rachel Engmann "Ceramic Dolls and Figurines, Citizenship and Consumer Culture in Market Street Chinatown, San Jose"
- Megan S. Kane "Incense and Candlesticks: Fire Ritual in Household and Small Scale Religious Practices at the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose"
- Jessica Yuan "Dining Out in Chinatown: Uncovering the Archaeological Attributes of a Historical Overseas Chinese Restaurant"

3.2 Bryn Williams' Dissertation Research

In addition to his direct work with the Market Street project during the 2006-2007 year, Bryn Williams has been conducting research in Monterey at the site of the Point Alones Chinese fishing village in order to generate comparative data for his dissertation project. This research has included archival research, archaeological excavation, and laboratory work.

The purpose of his dissertation work is to better understand the regional similarities and differences between Point Alones in Monterey and Market Street in San Jose. Both were thriving communities during the late 1800s and there are known historical connections between the two. There were also substantive economic and demographic differences. The economy of Monterey, for example, was centered on the fishing industry. Bryn will compare the data he collected this year in Monterey with the data generated from the Market Street Chinatown archaeology research project in order to better understand both communities in a regional perspective.

3.3 Development of Interim Curation Procedures

We have developed guidelines for the interim curation of the collection in order to facilitate research, stabilize artifacts, and prepare for their eventual return to History San Jose. These guidelines are a standardized procedure for rehousing cataloged artifacts. This information has been added to the laboratory handbook (Appendix B) and is duplicated below:

An artifact will be curated after it has been cataloged and the catalog record has been checked by Barb, Stacy, or Bryn. The artifact will then be placed into the designated box for artifacts of a similar material type from the same feature. Cataloged artifacts should not be mixed into boxes with uncataloged artifacts. If there is no appropriate box, a new box will be made using the corrugated plastic material.

Cataloged artifacts will be curated into a box system that will remain stable until the artifacts are returned to History San Jose. This system groups together artifacts from like site years, material types, and feature numbers.

Project Year:

85-31

86-36

88-91

Artifacts from separate project years will be curated in separate boxes.

Material Type:

C-AP Ceramic – Asian Porcelain (food-related)

C-AS Ceramic – Asian Stoneware (food-related)

C-O Ceramic – Other (food-related)

C-NF Ceramic – non-food related

G-C Glass – Containers

G-T Glass – Tableware

G-F Glass – Flat

G-O Glass – Other

SF Small Finds

Artifacts with different material types will be placed in different boxes. The material types listed above do not represent the full range of material types found in the collection. Other categories (faunal, for example) will be created by Barb, Stacy, and Bryn as we begin to catalog such material and determine reasonable groupings.

Small finds are treated as a separate material type for curation purposes. Within boxes of small finds, artifacts of similar function (for example, all buttons) will be grouped together, and then separated by material type (for example, metal buttons, shell buttons, glass buttons), and then further separated by feature. We will use nested plastic bags to group together small finds of similar functions.

In all cases, bags and boxes of small finds will be curated to the standard of the most fragile or delicate material type contained in the box.

Feature: Like Objects from the same feature will be grouped together.

Occasionally there are not enough artifacts from a given feature to fill a box. When this occurs, artifacts from different features can be combined into the same box with a rigid cardboard divider placed between them.

An artifact box is considered ‘finalized’ when all artifacts sharing a particular material class and project year have been cataloged (for example, all 86-36 Glass-Containers). At that point we will assign the box a “box number” that will be recorded on the box itself and added to the database record of all artifacts contained by the box.

3.4 2006-2007 Cataloging and Analysis Outcomes

During the 2006-2007 project year glass, ceramic, and special find artifacts from both 86-36 and 85-31 were cataloged. Over the year, a total of 378 catalog records were completed, documenting more than 1,000 individual artifacts. Regular updates charting our progress in cataloging the artifacts, including photographs of some specimens, are posted on our website at <http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>.

An electronic copy of the current database is provided in Appendix A. Researchers using this database should be aware that cataloging is not yet complete, and that further analysis may result in changes to some of the fields in the catalog database. As the database is updated through future work, new editions will be included in subsequent progress reports.

At the end of this section we have included some tables which illustrate some of the cataloging outcomes. All of this information was generated from the catalog database. Table 3-1 is a list of all of the artifacts cataloged during the 2006-2007 project year from Lot 85-31. Table 3-2 is a list of all of the artifacts cataloged during the 2006-2007 project year from Lot 86-36. Cross-mending across catalog numbers has not yet occurred, so these MNI counts are likely inflated.

Students enrolled in the Winter Quarter laboratory methods course designed and implemented independent research projects that analyzed materials from the Market Street Chinatown collection. These pieces of original scholarship on the collection are available on the project website and are included in this report in Appendix C. The creative and original research topics pursued by student participations demonstrate the high research potential of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection.

TABLE 3-1
Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
From Lot 85-31
(Page 1 of 4)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
24	13	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Drinking Vessel	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	1
24	57	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
24	54	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
24	53	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
24	51	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
24	14	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Drinking Vessel	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	1
24	44	Structural	Glass-black	Building Material	Building Material	Window	1
7	125	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	126	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	127	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	128	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	129	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	130	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
23	40	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
23	34	Personal	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
7	123	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
1	32	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	42	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
1	25	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	35	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	36	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	33	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	41	Personal	Glass-aqua	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
1	31	Personal	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	34	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	46	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Unknown	Decorative Item	Indefinite	1
1	30	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	23	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	29	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	44	Personal	Glass-colorless	Misc. Closures	Closure	Stopper	1
1	26	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	45	Personal	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
25	31	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1

TABLE 3-1
Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
From Lot 85-31
(Page 2 of 4)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
1	37	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
25	104	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1
7	117	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
7	116	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1
25	105	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
1	27	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	24	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
1	38	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1
24	34	Personal	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1
24	48	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
24	210	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Bottle	1
13	227	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	51	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	228	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	230	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	229	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	237	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	342	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	29	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	5
13	30	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	356	Personal	Shell	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	341	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	186	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	270	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	52	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	184	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	180	Personal	Wood	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	271	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
13	187	Personal	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1
0	890						1
0	955	Personal	Glass-colorless	Grooming	Container	Vaseline Bottle	1
0	966	Personal	Glass-aqua	Grooming	Toiletry	Hair-tonic Bottle	1
13	205	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1

TABLE 3-1
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 85-31
 (Page 3 of 4)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
13	312	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	3
13	345	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	344	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	338	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	336	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	331	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	325	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	299	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
13	316	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	207	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	298	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	297	Personal	Glass-colorless	Health	Container	Vaseline Bottle	1
13	261	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	258	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	2
13	233	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	221	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1
13	210	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	317	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	68	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	145	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Lamp	Lamp - Unknown Purpose	1
13	108	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	101	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
13	98	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1
13	84	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	74	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	4
13	72	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	71	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	110	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	69	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	111	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	63	Personal	Glass-other	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Beer Bottle	1
13	61	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	46	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	2

TABLE 3-1
Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
From Lot 85-31
(Page 4 of 4)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
13	45	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	42	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	39	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Misc. Closures	Closure	Stopper	1
13	38	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	37	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	2
13	70	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	146	Personal	Glass-colorless	Health	Container	Medicine Bottle	1
13	156	Indefinite	Glass-Brown	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	155	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	154	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	2
13	153	Indefinite	Glass-other	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	2
13	152	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
13	151	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	150	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
13	149	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	109	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	147	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	157	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
13	144	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	99	Indefinite	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1
13	143	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	142	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	141	Activities	Glass-aqua	Writing	Container	Ink Bottle	1
13	116	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	113	Industrial	Glass-olive	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	7
13	112	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	148	Domestic	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 1 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	1010	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	1011	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
18	12	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	13	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	152	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	153	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	154	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	155	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	156	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	157	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	158	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
22	35	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	279	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
8	23	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	321	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	332	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	366	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	385	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	409	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
19	13	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
19	14	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
19	15	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
20	51	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
20	52	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
18	159	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	11
5	1706	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	359	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	408	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	788	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	790	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	1451	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	1452	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	1453	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1

TABLE 3-2
Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
From Lot 86-36
(Page 2 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
5	1454	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	1456						0
16	63	Personal	Ivory	Tools	Tool	Knife	1
5	1458	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
10	46	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
6	123	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
6	125	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
6	124	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
6	177	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
6	195	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
7	125	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Brush	1
7	388	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
8	14	Personal	Bone	Clothing	Closure	Button	1
7	126	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	1457	Personal	Bone	Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	1
5	392	Domestic	Composite	Lighting	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1
5	396	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
18	406	Domestic	Glass-white	Lighting	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1
5	397	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
17	77	Domestic	Glass-white	Lighting	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1
5	376	Indefinite	Glass-white	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
5	398	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
9	211	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Storage	Indefinite	Bottle/Jar	1
9	300	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
9	212	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
9	210	Personal	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Closure	Stopper	1
9	208	Personal	Glass-colorless	Health	Container	Medicine Bottle	1
9	207	Personal	Glass-aqua	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Gin Bottle	1
9	213	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Storage	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	246	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Drinking Vessel		1
7	173		Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	172	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	171	Domestic	Stoneware	Food Storage	Indefinite	Indefinite	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 3 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	174	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	175	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
13	198	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
8	4	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
7	170	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	245	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	2
7	162	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
7	149	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	303	Structural	Glass-colorless	building material	building material	Window	1
13	184	Domestic	Glass-aqua	Food Container	Container	Bottle	1
13	181	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Opium Lamp	1
13	196	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	154	Domestic	Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware	Dish	1
7	146	Domestic	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	145	Domestic	Stoneware	Food Storage	Indefinite	Indefinite	2
7	144	Domestic	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	143	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Indefinite	Container	Indefinite	1
7	142	Domestic	Earthenware	Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
7	141	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	140	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	151	Domestic	Earthenware	Misc. Containers	Container	Indefinite	1
7	164	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	153	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	168	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	155	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	0
7	156						1
0	113	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
0	112	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	232	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine Bottle	1
7	163	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
7	166	Domestic	Earthenware	Storage	Container	Indefinite	3
7	167	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 4 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	152	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	653	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Small Plate	1
13	137	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container		1
7	644	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
13	132	Domestic	stone-ware asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
13	136	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
7	659	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
13	304	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
18	10	Personal	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Indefinite	1
13	306	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	724	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Small Plate	1
7	655	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
13	128	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	663	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	648	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1
7	479	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	657	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Plate	1
7	478	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	660	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	661	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	662	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	123	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	310	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	314	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	313	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	311	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	312	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	122	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	905	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	119	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	118	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	842	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	121	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 5 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	841	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	704	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	316	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	650	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1
7	712	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1
7	708	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	1003	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	658	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Plate	1
7	654	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Small Plate	1
7	321	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	315	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	861	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Saucer	1
7	860	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	859	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	858	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1
7	309	Domestic	Porcelain	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	317	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	318	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	319	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	504	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	320	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	505	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Drinking Vessel	Indefinite	1
7	322	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	254	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	253	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	323	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	120	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Saucer	1
7	324	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	503	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	325	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	632	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	780	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
7	633	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 6 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	1001	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	656	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Plate	1
13	38	Domestic	Earthenware	Flatware	Tableware	Flatware	1
7	383	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1
13	46	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	1005	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	1004	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13	45	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	1002	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13		Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Serving	Platter	1
13	301	Indefinite	Whiteware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	258	Domestic	Porcelain	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1
13	262	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Large Plate	1
7	409	Structural	Earthenware	building material	building material	Pipe flange	1
13	36	Domestic	Pearlware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	742	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	743	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	744	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	747	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	1007	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	0
13	37	Domestic	Whiteware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	781	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1
13	3	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	791	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	908	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
13	33	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1
7	334	Structural	Porcelaneous Stoneware	building material	building material	Indefinite	1
13	35	Domestic	Porcelain	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	1006	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	637	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13	39	Domestic	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	709	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Small Bowl	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 7 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
7	649	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1
7	357	Structural	Porcelaneous Stoneware	Electrical	building material	Insulator	1
13	40	Domestic	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	41	Domestic	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	651	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1
13	42	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Handle	1
7	652	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1
13	43	Domestic	Pearlware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	44	Industrial	Pearlware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	34	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	233	Domestic	Whiteware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	182	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	215	Domestic	Stoneware	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
13	47	Domestic	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
7	862	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1
13	236	Indefinite	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	157	Domestic	Stoneware	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1
13	156	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Dish	1
13	155	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Dish	1
13	154	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Dish	1
13	48	Domestic	Pearlware	Food Container	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	49	Domestic	Whiteware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	153	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Dish	1
13	50	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	27	Indefinite	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	165	Domestic	Porcelaneous Stoneware	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	0
13	26	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	24	Indefinite	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
7	527	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	851	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13	25	Domestic	Stoneware	Tableware	Teaset	Teapot	1

TABLE 3-2
 Items Cataloged in 2006-2007
 From Lot 86-36
 (Page 8 of 8)

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI
13	10	Multiple Use	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1
13	9	Indefinite	Stoneware-Asian	Misc. Containers	Container	Indefinite	1
13	218	Domestic	Porcelaneous Stoneware	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13	78	Indefinite	Stoneware-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	20	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	635	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
13	264	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
13	265	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
13	266	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Indefinite	1
13	23	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	1
7	634	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1
7	710	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
13	302	Indefinite	Stoneware-Asian	Misc. Containers	Container	Indefinite	1
7	1000	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Indefinite	1
7	863	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Plate	1
7	636	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1
7	713	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1
7	711	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Bowl	1
7	864	Indefinite	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1
13	62	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1
16	51	Domestic	Pearlware	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Cup	1
13	185	Domestic	Stoneware	Unknown	Indefinite	Handle	1
13	63	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Drinking Vessel	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1

SECTION 4.0

WORK PLAN FOR CONTINUED STUDY OF THE COLLECTION

The fifth project year (2006-2007) of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project was an important year. We continued to foster research and education about the Market Street Chinatown through our cataloging and analysis efforts, focusing on specific features and material types to better assess the research potential of the collection. Bryn Williams' continuing dissertation research promises to shed new light on the history and cultures of Chinese immigrants and Chinese Americans through regional comparative analysis. We continued to use our website as a way of disseminating our findings to a broad audience of specialists and other interested members of the public. Additionally, the forthcoming thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* will disseminate our research findings to a broad international audience of professional archaeologists and historians.

These and other achievements have demonstrated the high value and research potential of the collection, as well as that the Project can contribute to global scholarship in the archaeology of Chinese immigrant communities and more generally to research on the history of race, ethnicity, and urbanism. We are excited to continue our work in this long-term, collaborative research effort in the coming year.

4.1 CHANGES IN TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Beginning in 2007-2008, Professor Voss will be teaching a new course, "World Archaeology, Global Heritage." This large lecture course fulfills the Stanford freshman "Introduction to the Humanities" requirement. One of the core units of the course will focus on the archaeology and heritage of Chinese immigrant and Chinese American communities in the San Francisco Bay area, including the Market Street Chinatown. In addition to readings, lectures, and fieldtrips, students will participate in hands-on exercises in the laboratory. However, because this is such a large course, students will not be cataloging or conducting independent research on the collection. Professor Voss has agreed to teach the new course for the next three years, and during that time, she will be unable to offer the laboratory methods course.

4.2 CATALOGING, CURATION, AND SPECIALIST ANALYSIS

Funding from the Program on Urban Studies Hellman Fund/UPS Fund faculty research grant will allow us to increase cataloging and curation during the 2007-2008 project year, and to conduct pilot analyses of faunal specimens and soil samples in the collection. We have hired Dr. Stacy Kozakavich, a historical archaeologist with considerable museum and research experience, to work as a project research assistant. In 2007-2008, Dr. Kozakavich will work with Barbara

Voss and Bryn Williams to resolve “loose ends” in the cataloging completed to date, and to bring all currently cataloged materials into the curation system outlined in Section 3.3 and in the Laboratory Handbook. Next, she will be cataloging and curating the entire faunal assemblage (animal bone and shell) and the soil samples in the collection. As time permits she may contribute to other areas of research on the collection as well.

From the material cataloged by Dr. Kozakavich, we will be selecting samples of faunal material and soil samples to be analyzed by zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical specialists. This will help us determine the research potential of these aspects of the collection, and may indicate topics or questions that can be addressed through further research.

Additionally, Bryn Williams will be continuing his dissertation research on the collection. In 2007-2008, Bryn plans to catalog all the ceramics recovered from the 86-36 project area, and to additionally catalog and analyze materials from select features in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

4.3 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Throughout 2007-2008, we will continue to use our website as a way to communicate our activities and findings to Project partners and the general public. Additionally, Bryn Williams has scheduled a series of public lectures at local universities, colleges, and community organizations. As opportunities arise, we would like to contribute to other public education initiatives being undertaken by Project partners.

4.4 REPORTING

A vital component of the Project is the production of regular, thorough reports on the research and teaching activities related to the collection. In Spring 2008 we will prepare an annual progress report documenting the activities undertaken during the sixth year of research on the collection.

Throughout the coming year we look forward to working with History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency, and Past Forward, Inc., to develop new ways of collaborating in the ongoing management and interpretation of this important collection.

APPENDIX A

CATALOG DATABASE

Appendix A presents an electronic copy of our current catalog database for Lots 85-31 and 86-36 of artifacts recovered from the Market Street Chinatown. This copy was created on September 19, 2007. It is the most current catalog database as of the publication of this document. The database is presented in Microsoft Access 2000 and was designed by Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.

Cataloging is still in process and consequently the database includes both blank catalog records (for which only data digitized from the hand-written field catalog is entered) and completed catalog records. Researchers using this catalog database for comparative or analytical purposes should bear in mind that full analysis of the collection is still pending. As cataloging proceeds, newly updated databases will be included in subsequent progress reports.

The definitions and standards of terms used in each database field are provided in Appendix B in the Laboratory Handbook.

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

This handbook was developed by the project team to ensure consistency in the cataloging of materials from the Market Street Chinatown. It explains the procedures being used to catalog and analyze the collection along with definitions of terms used to classify artifacts. In addition to this handbook, reference materials were available to students and other project participants to aid in consistent artifact identification. This handbook is a living document and is continually being updated and modified as the project develops. This appendix presents the updated laboratory handbook as of September 2007.

Readers of this report who are using the catalog database provided in Appendix A will find this handbook to be particularly useful in interpreting the catalog data.

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

Last updated September 19, 2007

The primary goal of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is to catalog, analyze, and curate a collection of artifacts that were excavated in 1985, 1986, and 1988 from the site of the first overseas Chinese settlement in San Jose, California. This handbook has been developed to help you in your participation in this project. It doesn't – and can't possibly – cover all situations that might arise, so it is important to discuss decisions you may make about treatment and cataloging of an artifact with one of the project personnel.

2007-2008 Academic Year CONTACT INFO

Contact information for the project director and research assistants:

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Stacy Kozakavich	Stacyk1@stanford.edu	
Bryn Williams	bryn@stanford.edu	650-714-9361

WORKING IN THE LAB

We are working on the project in Professor Voss's laboratory, building 500 room 201. There are only a few guidelines to working in the lab but they are very important:

- In Professor Voss's laboratory room, do not disturb materials or use supplies that are related to projects other than this one.
- There are two computers in Professor Voss's laboratory room. Students will normally be working on the computer in the "work area." This is the computer that will be used for entering artifact data and general laboratory functions. The computer in the "desk area" is not set up for general student use; please ask Barb or Bryn if you have a reason to use this computer or its peripherals.
- Artifacts, catalog forms, books, reference materials, supplies, or anything else should *never* be taken out of the lab, even for just a few hours.
- All food and drink (other than bottled water) must be stored and consumed in the lobby area only.
- The security of the lab is paramount. Please help us maintain security by making sure that doors are closed and locked when the last person leaves.

- Please take good care of the equipment and facilities, and if you don't know how to operate a piece of equipment, please ask for a demonstration before using it.
- Each project participant will be assigned a tray in which to store their supplies, paperwork, and the artifacts they are working with. At the end of your workday, or if you are going to be away for more than ½ hour, put away all your materials into your tray so that others can use your workspace while you are gone.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

Generally, these are the steps that will occur as you catalog and analyze materials:

1. A group of artifacts (usually 5-10 items or batches of items) is checked out to you. Please sign your name on the sign-out list so we can track where all the artifacts are during processing.
2. Inspect the artifacts and make a list of their field catalog numbers. Start with a few artifacts at a time, maybe only five or ten. As you are doing this, take care to make note of any unusual situations that should be addressed – for example, an artifact that needs immediate conservation treatment, or is dirty and needs to be cleaned, or that does not have a catalog number. Bring these situations to Barb or Bryn's attention.
3. For each artifact, pull the appropriate catalog form from the catalog form binders in the project file cabinet in the back corner of the room.
4. Working one artifact at a time, complete the catalog forms. As you complete the catalog form for each object, you should also rehouse the object (see below). Once you have completed cataloging five or ten artifacts, have Bryn or Barb check your work.
5. Enter the information on the catalog form into the project's computerized database. You should be sure to enter your data every 5 to 10 forms you complete, so that the most current information is in the database as soon as possible and we avoid data entry bottlenecks.
6. When you are done, transfer the artifact and the catalog form into the "finished" area. The project staff will review your entered data and let you know if they have any questions or if more work needs to be done on the artifact. If the artifact is completely cataloged it will be transferred to the appropriate box.
7. Continue this process until you are finished with the artifacts assigned to you – then get another batch to work on!

REHOUSING ARTIFACTS

"Rehousing" is the term used to describe the process of updating and improving the conditions under which an artifact is stored. For older collections, this usually means replacing old

packaging materials with new materials that are archivally-sound, updating the labeling of the artifact, and identifying any conservation steps that need to be taken to stabilize the object. The best practices of artifact conservation are always improving, and so any artifact collection will need to be rehoused from time to time.

One challenge in any rehousing project is to minimize the amount of handling and exposure the artifact receives, by only reversing those old treatments that are actively harming the object. For this reason we are not at this stage going to be undoing old mends, or removing yellowing cataloging numbers from the artifacts. At the end of the project, after the materials have been cataloged, a professional conservator is going to inspect the collection and determine which, if any, older treatments need to be reversed. However, if you see an artifact that is obviously being actively damaged by its current storage conditions please alert Barb or Bryn to the situation.

As you catalog each artifact, you will also be completing the first stage of the rehousing process. Each artifact (or batch of artifacts) should be given a new polyethylene plastic bag. Polyethylene is identified as a stable polymer; gasses from the plastic will not harm the objects and the bag should not disintegrate. Before throwing out the old bag, be sure that all information written on the old bag has been transferred onto the catalog form. The new bag should have the catalog number clearly written in the middle left of the bag with a permanent Sharpie marker (see diagram below). This is so the movement of fingers opening and closing the bag does not, over time, rub off the catalog number.



Where to place the label on a plastic bag.

In addition to the catalog number on the plastic bag, the artifact itself should be labeled. If the artifact is not already labeled, or if the label is unclear, then be especially careful not to separate the artifact from the labeled bag. Eventually, we will label unmarked artifacts by printing a tag on acid free paper and affixing it to the artifact with two coats of clear Acryloid B-72 lacquer (one layer underneath and one layer on top of the paper tag). This is a reversible process that protects the artifact from any ink and from the pressure that can result from writing on the artifact.

If for some reason the artifact cannot be labeled, then a catalog number tag on acid-free paper should be put into the bag with the artifact.

In some cases the catalog number will refer to a batch of objects, such as a large number of ceramic sherds that all came from the same vessel. In that case there is no need to label every sherd in the batch, but an artifact tag should be put into the bag.

Note: in some cases an object is too large to be bagged or might be damaged from the pressure of the bag on its surface. In these cases talk with Bryn or Barb about how to proceed.

Sometimes an artifact will have paper documentation accompanying it – for example, field notes documenting the provenience of the artifact or other information. Paper documentation should be kept with the artifact by putting it into a separate plastic bag with the same catalog number, and then putting that bag inside the main artifact bag.

CATALOGING AND ANALYZING ARTIFACTS, AND WORKING WITH THE PROJECT DATABASE

For each artifact or batch of artifacts, you will complete a catalog form (see last page) and enter the data from that form into the project database. The forms have already been generated for all the artifacts in the collection and are in labeled binders, indexed by catalog number. When you begin working with an artifact, the first thing to do is to get the appropriate sheet from the binder. Immediately write your name on the upper right hand corner of the sheet and the start date of your work on the artifact. Each time someone adds or reviews the catalog information they will add their name and date to this list, providing a way for us to track all the people who have been involved in analyzing the artifact in question.

Always write in pencil on the catalog forms. Always use Sharpie markers to label bags and boxes.

While you are analyzing the artifact, the catalog sheet should be stored near the artifact in a folder.

1. Understanding the Catalog Number System

Most of the artifacts excavated from the Market Street Chinatown site were recorded in a field catalog shortly after being recovered. Whenever possible we are going to continue using this field catalog number. The field catalog number on the bag that the artifact is in, and in most cases has also been marked onto the artifact itself.

Note: if the artifact is not labeled with the catalog number, or if several of the pieces of the artifact are not labeled, consult Barb or Bryn to see if you should add catalog labels before proceeding. If the artifact doesn't have a catalog number – again, consult Barb or Bryn.

Archaeological Resource Service, Inc. (ARS) used a three-part catalog number. A typical catalog number might read, “85-31/24/412.” Sometimes dashes are used: “85-31/24-412.

- The first part – 85-31 – refers to the ARS project number. In this example, the number means that it is the 31st project that ARS began work on in 1985. The Market Street Chinatown Project includes work on ARS projects 85-31, 86-36, and 88-91.
- The second part – in this example, 24 – is the feature number, and tells us the archaeological context of the artifact.
- The third part – in this example, 412 – is the artifact number, and tells us that that this artifact is the 412th artifact that ARS cataloged from feature 24.
- Special circumstances: at times, there may be a decimal in the artifact number. As long as all the decimals refer to the same main artifact number, you may ignore them. If they do not, then sort the artifacts by the main artifact number (the number before the decimal) and catalog them separately or assign an appropriate MNI number. See Barb or Bryn for help in this situation.

On your catalog form, this three-part catalog number is already entered on the first line of the form as ARS Field 1, ARS Field 2, and ARS Field 3. If you need to modify these fields for some reason, talk to Barb or Josh before doing so.

2. Completing the Catalog Form

Fields in the first four lines of the catalog form provide the archaeological context of the artifact. Some of this information has already been entered.

ID

This field is an arbitrary number assigned by the computer database program. It will be helpful later on when you are entering your data and need to find the appropriate data record.

ARS Field 1, ARS Field 2, ARS Field 3

These three fields correspond to the three parts of the field catalog number, described above. These fields should already be completed.

Deaccessioned?

Deaccessioning is the process of identifying materials that will not be permanently accessioned as part of a museum's collection, and then determining the appropriate disposition of those materials (usually such objects are donated to educational programs or to other museums). For this collection, deaccessioning decisions will not be made until the collection has been fully cataloged. For now leave this box blank.

ARS Location

This field refers to the horizontal provenience, or location, where the artifact was found. For example, there could be a map coordinate or a distance from a known point noted in association with an artifact. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

ARS Depth

This field refers to the vertical provenience, or location, where the artifact was found.

For example, this could have information about the excavation level the artifact was found in, or the depth in feet or meters from a known elevation. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

ARS Association

This field refers to any information recorded by ARS regarding the association of an artifact – for example, the artifact might have been found next to another artifact, or could have been found in a context associated with a specific historic event, such as the burn layer from the 1887 arson fire. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

Box Location

This Box Location refers to the permanent or current location of the artifact. It, for instance, is used to note where an artifact has been rehoused or to track artifacts on loan.

Stockton Box No.

This field refers to the number of the box that the material was stored in most recently, at the Stockton St. Warehouse before it was transferred to Stanford. It is usually written on the outside of the box that the artifacts were delivered to Stanford in (Note that this number is not the number on the box tag, but is written on the box itself). Ask project personnel if you can't find it.

Block No.

Block numbers are another provenience indicator and correspond to block areas designated during the field project. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that indicates a block number, enter it here.

Feature

This is the feature the artifact was recovered from. It should already be entered. If it isn't entered, or if the entered feature number is not correct, alert project personnel to the situation.

Excav Level

If there is any information about the excavation level the artifact was recovered from, enter it here. (Example: Level 1, or 10-20 cm, or lower stratum). This information will usually be found on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact. This may duplicate information in the field ***ARS Depth*** – that's ok, just reenter the information.

Date Recov

This field indicates the date the artifact was recovered or excavated. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to the date of recovery, enter it here. The date the artifact was recovered helps us identify field records that might provide information about the artifact's context or conditions of recovery.

Most of the remaining fields on the catalog form ask you to analyze or describe an attribute of the artifact in some way.

Artifact Group

The artifacts are being cataloged using a system that emphasizes the artifacts' functions; this facilitates comparisons with results from other urban archaeological sites. This classification method is based on a model that was initially developed by Stanley South in 1977, and has been refined for use in urban sites throughout the western United States. The strength of this classification scheme is that it helps researchers identify broad patterns in artifact use. Its drawback is that it asks the analyst to identify the primary function of an artifact that might have been used for more than one purpose. For this reason we have added an additional category, "Multiple Use," but please use this category sparingly.

When you enter the artifact group into this field, use the "drop-down" menu tab on the right hand side of the form. Choose from one of the nine listed fields:

- activities,
- domestic,
- faunal,
- floral,
- indefinite,
- industrial,
- multiple use,
- personal, or
- structural.

Special Note on Cataloguing Glass:

- Glass that clearly contained alcohol = Personal
- Glass that clearly contained food = Domestic
- Glass for Patent Medicine = Personal
- Other Bottle Glass = Indefinite

The table on the following page may help you in deciding which category is most appropriate for the artifact you are cataloging:

Group	Class	Subclass Examples
Activities	Collecting	stalactites, coral
	Commerce	coins, banks, scale pans
	Communication	newspapers, telephones
	Entertainment	musical instruments
	Firearms	guns, ammunition
	Games	checker pieces, dominos, dice
	Painting	paint brushes and containers
	Pets	bird feeders, dog collars
	Tools	axes, files, rulers
	Transportation	carriage parts, horse shoes, harness parts
	Writing	pens, pencils, ink bottles
Domestic	Clothing Maintenance (sewing)	needles, darning eggs, bluing balls
	Food Preparation & Consumption	kitchen (e.g., baking pans, skillet), serving (e.g., platters, teapots), tableware (e.g., plates, forks), drinking vessels (e.g., tumblers, stemware)
	Food Refuse	bone, edible seeds/nuts, edible shellfish
	Food/Food Storage	canning jars, crocks, retail food containers
	Furnishings	furniture, flower pots
	Furnishings - Decorative	figurines, vases, pictures
	Heating	stoves, coal
	Lighting	lamps, light bulbs, candles
Indefinite Use (items with more than one potential original use)	--	identified items with more than one potential original use
	Bead	beads with more than one potential original use
	Bottles & Jars	bottles, jars, cans with unidentified contents
	Closure	closure associated with contents of indefinite use
	Metal items	hardware metal artifacts (e.g. wire, sheet metal, tubes), items with more than one potential original use (bells)
Industrial Use	Machinery	spark plugs, gears
Personal	Accouterment	purses, eyeglasses, jewelry
	Clothing & Footwear	garments, shoes
	Grooming	toiletry items (e.g., perfume, brushes, chamber pots)
	Health	medicine bottles (e.g., patent/proprietary, pharmacy, bitters, vials), syringes
	Social Drugs	retail alcohol beverage containers and closures (e.g., wine, beer, champagne, distilled beverages), spittoons, pipes, opium lamps
	Toys (see also games above)	dolls, tea sets, marbles
Structural	Building Material	window glass, brick
	Fixture	sinks, toilets
	Hardware	door knobs, hinges, brackets
	Nails	all nails

The next four fields all have pull-down menus from which you should select the most precise answer for the artifact you are analyzing. In some cases you might not find a listing that is appropriate for the artifact. In that case talk with Barb or Josh and we can add additional terms to each pull down menu as warranted.

Material

The “Material” field simply records what the object is made of. Choose from the list below. Again, use the drop-down menu when entering this field into the computer database.

Aluminum	Leather
Ball clay	Lime
Bone	Linen
Brass	Marble
Brick	Metal
Canvas	Mica
Cellulose	Mortar
Ceramic	Mother-of-Pearl
Charcoal	Paper
Chemical	Pearlware
Cinder	Plaster
Coal	Plastic
Coke	Porcelain
Composite	Porcelain-Asian
Copper	Porcelain-Japanese
Copper-Alloy	Porcelaineous Stoneware
Cork	Redware
Cotton	Rubber
Earthenware	Seed
Eggshell	Shell
Ferrous	Silk
Ferrous-cast iron	Silver
Glass-amber	Slag
Glass-colorless (solarized)	Slate
Glass-aqua	Stone
Glass-black	Stoneware
Glass-blue	Stoneware-Asian
Glass-colorless	Textile
Glass-green	Tin
Glass-other	Unidentified
Glass-solarized (Manganese)	Vegetable Ivory
Glass-white	Vegetal
Gold	Whiteware
Graphite	Whiteware-Improved
Ivory	Wood
Jade	Yellowware
Lead	

Artifact Category

Artifact category is a more specific classification of an artifact's form and function than was done in the ***Artifact Group*** field. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Ammunition	Indefinite
Bone	Kitchenware
Botanicals	Lighting
Building Material	Machinery
Cleaning	Misc. Closures
Clothing	Misc. Containers
Clothing Maintenance	Misc. Fasteners
Collecting	Misc. Metal Items
Commerce	Painting
Communication	Pets
Drinking Vessel	Plumbing
Electrical	Political
Entertainment	Religious
Firearms	Seed
Fishing	Shell
Flatware	Social Drugs - Alcohol
Food Container	Social Drugs - Opium
Food Storage	Social Drugs - Tobacco
Footwear	Storage
Furnishings	Tableware
Games	Textile
Grooming	Tools
Hardware	Toys
Health	Transportation
Heating	Unknown
Hunting	Writing

Artifact Type

This field is yet another list of categories that describe the artifact you are cataloging. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Advertising	Egg
Animal	Fastener
Automotive	Fish
Bean	Footwear
Bird	Furniture
Bone	Furnishings
Botanicals	Indefinite
Building Material	Jewelry
Closure	Kitchen
Clothing	Lamp
Container	Machinery
Cycle	Music
Decorative Item	Poultry
Drinking Vessel	Print

Seed
Serving
Shell
Shellfish
Tableware
Teaset
Textile
Toiletry

Tool
Toy
Newspaper
Telephone
Indefinite
Sewing
Knitting
Crocheting

Description

This field is simply what the object “is” – in other words, how it would be briefly described in vernacular English. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Album
Alcoholic-beverage Bottle
Ale/Beer Bottle
Almond
Ammonia Bottle
Amorphous
Animal
Arc-lamp Rod
Artist Brush
Asphalt
Awl
Ax
Baking Dish
Baking-powder Can
Ball
Balsam Bottle
Bar
Barbed Wire
Barrette
Barrel
Barrel Jar
Basin
Basket
Battery Rod
Battery/Arc-lamp Rod
Bead
Bed Pan
Beer Bottle
Bell
Belt
Bicycle Frame
Bit
Bitters Bottle
Blacking Bottle
Blade
Bleach Bottle
Blueing Ball
Bolt
Bone

Botanicals
Bottle
Bottle/Jar
Bowl
Box
Bracelet
Bracket
Brandy Bottle
Brick
Bromo-Seltzer Bottle
Brooch
Broom
Brush
Bucket
Buckle
Bullet
Burner
Button
Cable
Can
Can Opener
Canning Jar
Canvas
Cap
Carboy
Carpenter
Carriage Bolt
Carriage Spring
Cartridge
Casing
Caster
Certo
Chain
Chamberpot
Champagne Bottle
Charcoal
Chemical Bottle
Chimney
Chisel

Chopstick
Cider
Cinder Block
Clam
Clasp
Clock
Clorox Bottle
Cloth
Clothes Hook
Clothespin
Club-sauce Stopper
Cod-liver-oil Bottle
Coffee Pot
Coil
Coin
Coin Purse
Collar
Collar Button
Comb
Compote Dish
Condiment Bottle
Cordial Bottle
Cork Screw
Corset
Cosmetic Jar
Cover
Crank
Cream/Creme Jar
Creamer
Crock
Cross/Crucifix
Crown Cap
Crucible
Cruet
Crystal
Cuff Link
Cup (5 -8cm diameter)
Cupboard
Cure
Curtain Ring
Curtain Rod
Cuspidor
Cut Nail
Cutlery Handle
Darning Egg
Decanter
Dice
Disc
Dish
Dish Strainer
Doll
Domino
Door Striker
Doorknob
Drawer Pull
Drill Bit

Dropper
Earring
Egg Cup
Elixir
Escutcheon
Expectorant Bottle
Extra Large Bowl (>25 cm diameter)
Extract Bottle
Eye
Eye Screw
Eyeglass
Eyehook
Eyelet
Fabric
Fan
Feeding Bottle
Ferrous Metal – Non-diagnostic
Figurine
File
Finishing Nail
Firebrick
Fish Hook
Fitting
Fixture
Flange
Flashing
Flask
Flat
Flatware
Floor Tile
Florida-water Bottle
Flowerpot
Foil
Font
Food
Fork
Frame
Fuel
Fuse
Game Piece
Garter Buckle
Gas Jet
Gasket
Gears
Gin Bottle
Globe
Glue Bottle
Goblet
Grape
Gravitating Stopper
Griddle
Grommet
Gun Shell
Hair Accessory
Hair Comb
Hair-coloring Bottle

Hair-tonic Bottle	Marble
Hairpin	Marker
Hammer	Match
Handle	Matchbox
Handle Bar	Medicine Bottle
Harmonica	Medium Bowl (10-15 cm diameter)
Harness	Medium Plate (10-15 cm diameter)
Harness Ring	Mesh
Harness Snap	Milk Bottle
Hasp	Mineral-water Bottle
Hat Pin	Mirror
Hatchet	Miscellaneous
Hay Fork	Mortar
Headlight	Mount
Hinge	Mouth Harp
Hollowware	Mouthpiece
Hone	Mug
Hook	Music Box
Horseshoe	Mussel
Hose	Mustard Bottle
Illuminator	Nail
Indefinite	Nappie
Ink Bottle	Necklace
Inkwell	Needle
Insulator	Negative
Jack	Newspaper
Jamaica-ginger Bottle	Nozzle
Jar	Nut
Jar Lid	Oil Bottle
Jelly Jar	Oil Lamp
Jug	Ointment Bottle
Ketchup Bottle	Olive-oil Bottle
Kettle	Olla
Key	Opium Lamp
Kiln Furniture	Opium Tin
Knife	Oval Dish
Knob	Oyster
Ladle	Padlock
Lantern	Pain-killer Bottle
Large Bowl (15-25 cm diameter)	Paint Brush
Large Plate (>15 cm diameter)	Paint Can
Large Storage Vessel	Pan
Latch	Paperweight
Lens	Part
Lid	Peach/Nectarine
Lid Liner	Peanut
Lid Stopper	Peddle
Light Bulb	Pen
Lightning Stopper	Pencil
Lime	Perfume Bottle
Liniment Bottle	Peroxide Bottle
Liquor Bottle	Pharmaceutical Bottle
Lock	Pickle Bottle
Machinery	Pills Bottle
Magnesia Bottle	Pin
Magnet	Pipe

Pitcher
Plaster
Plate
Platter
Plug
Poison Bottle
Poker Chip
Polish Bottle
Pot
Pothook
Preserves
Pressing Iron
Pull
Pulley
Pumpkin
Purgative Bottle
Purse
Putty Knife
Quarter
Rake
Relish Bottle
Remedy Bottle
Ring
Rivet
Rod
Root-beer Bottle
Rope
Rouge
Ruler
Saddle
Safety Pin
Saltcellar
Sardine Can
Sarsparilla Bottle
Sauce Bottle
Saucer
Scale
Scissors
Screen
Screw
Screwdriver
Seal
Sewer Pipe
Shade
Shear
Sheet Metal
Shell Casing
Shoe-polish Bottle
Shoe/Boot
Shot
Shovel
Sign
Skate
Skillet
Slag
Slate

Slop Bowl
Slop Jar
Small Bowl (8-10 cm diameter)
Small Plate (<10 cm diameter)
Small Storage Vessel
Snap
Snuff Bottle
Soap Dish
Soda-pop Bottle
Soda-water Bottle
Solder
Soup Plate
Spacer
Spice Bottle
Spike
Spittoon
Spool
Spoon
Spring
Staple
Stemware
Stock Lock
Stopper
Stove
Strainer
Strap
Strapping-metal
Striker
Strip-metal
Stud
Sugar Bowl
Suspender
Swivel
Syringe
Syrup Bottle
Tablet
Tack
Tar Paper
Teapot
Teaspoon
Telephone
Thermometer
Thimble
Tile
Tinkler
Tiny cup (<5 cm diameter)
Token
Tonic Bottle
Toothbrush
Toothpaste Jar
Track
Train Wheel
Tricycle Frame
Trivet
Trunk Latch
Tub

Tube	Wax Seal
Tumbler	Wedge
Tureen	Weight
Umbrella	Wheel
Vase	Whetstone
Vaseline Bottle	Whiskey Bottle
Vegetable-compound Bottle	Whiskey Flask
Vial	Window
Wagon	Wine Bottle
Wagon Wheel	Wine/Champagne Bottle
Walnut	Wire
Washer	Wire Nail
Washstand	Wood
Waste	Wood Screw
Watch	Worcestershire Bottle
Water	

Decoration

This field is located on the bottom left hand corner of the form, but is discussed here because it is part of the analysis of the material attributes of the object. Not all objects will have a decoration, but if it does, you should describe it here. As much as possible use standardized names for common decorative patterns or motifs. Be sure to enter any references used to define the decoration in the ***References*** field. Detailed remarks should go in the ***Remarks*** field.

Mark

This field and the next two fields refer to the manufacture history of the item. The ***mark*** is a symbol or words that can be used to trace the person or company who manufactured the item (it does not refer to any marks which might have been made by the item's owner or user, like an ownership symbol scratched into a rice bowl). In this field transcribe the wording on the mark as exactly as possible. Use “/” to indicate where there is a line break in the mark. Briefly describe any graphic imagery used in the mark. If no mark is present, leave this field blank.

Chinese marks served a different purpose than European or Euroamerican marks, and usually help archaeologists identify the time period during which the ceramic was made rather than the its specific manufacturer. Please note Chinese marks even if they do not identify a specific maker. Use the abbreviation cf. (compares favorably) to refer to a mark that is similar to a known type of mark (example: cf. Chang mark). If Chinese characters or marks are present elsewhere than on the base, please note them under remarks and/or decoration, as appropriate.

Maker

Whenever possible, identify the maker of the object; this is usually done by doing research on the mark to see which manufacturer produced the item. If the maker cannot be determined, leave the field blank. Be sure to enter any references used to identify the maker in the ***References*** field.

When entering the name of the maker, enter it last name first in capitals, followed by the first name or other information. Example: WILLIAMS, Edward & Sons.

Origin

This field allows you to enter the place that the object was manufactured. Only enter the place of origin if you have specific evidence to that effect – for example, a maker’s mark or pattern reference. In this field enter the country of origin first, in capital letters. Be sure to include reference information. If you can identify a specific city or region that the object was made in, enter that following the country. If you can’t securely identify the area of origin, leave the field blank.

Begin Date and End Date

These two fields ask you to enter the range of dates within which this object was manufactured. (Note that these dates pertain not to the use of the object – which can far exceed its manufacturing range – but to the dates within which the object was fabricated.) Sometimes you will be able to pinpoint a specific year when manufacture began or ended – e.g., 1897. If the year cannot be precisely determined, use the beginning date of the decade you think the begin or end manufacture date corresponds to, and enter “ca.” after the date – e.g. 1890 ca. If either the beginning or ending date cannot be determined, then leave that field blank. Be sure to enter any references used to define the date range of the object in the ***References*** field.

Dating Criteria

This field requires you to specify how you arrived at the begin and end dates listed above. Use the pull-down menu to enter this field. Possible responses are:

- Mark (based on analysis of maker’s mark)
- Manufacture Method (based on introduction and/or end of a specific manufacturing technology or technique – e.g., decal printing on ceramics)
- Material (based on introduction or end of use of a specific material)
- Advertisement (based on appearance of object in a dated ad in a catalog or newspaper)
- None (no dates were determined)

References

This is a very important field. Enter the full bibliographic information (including page numbers) of any source of data used to analyze the object, utilizing the drop-down menu in the database. If you would like to add a reference to this menu, please inform Barb or Josh.

Condition

This field and the next ask you to assess whether the object is whole or broken, and is used by curators in managing collections. Use the pull down menu to choose from one of the three options:

- Whole – object is complete or very nearly so (90-100% complete)

- Fragment – only fragment(s) of the object are present
- Reconstructable/Frag – the object is fragmented but may be able to be reconstructed to a whole or nearly whole state (minimum 75%).

Completeness

In this field you quantify the completeness of the object (whether intact or reconstructable). Use the pull-down menu to choose from one of 5 completeness ranges. Usually you will be able to readily assess this just by looking at the object. If you can't decide between two ranges, err on the side of the smaller range (e.g., if a ceramic vessel is more or less half complete, but you can't tell precisely whether it is greater or less than 50%, choose the 25-50% range).

- <25%
- 25%-50%
- 50%-75%
- 75%-100%
- Complete

The next four fields ask you to quantify the object. We will be discussing quantification methods more extensively during the 3rd week of the quarter; the following briefly describe each of the fields.

Whole Ct.

How many whole objects are represented by this catalog number? Enter that number here.

Frag Ct.

How many object fragments are represented by this catalog number? Enter that number here.

Note that the whole count and fragment count fields are mutually exclusive – an object should not be “double counted” in both fields.

MNI

What is the minimum number of individual objects represented by this catalog number? For example, a batch of objects that includes 1 whole bottle and 29 bottle shards could represent as few as two minimum individual objects. If MNI >1, please include the method that you used to reach your MNI count in the remarks field. (Example: MNI from rim count).

Weight

All objects are weighed in grams. The number entered here should be the aggregate weight of all the items represented by the catalog number.

When you weigh materials, select the appropriate balance. There are four balances in the lab, each with different maximum loads and resolutions:

BALANCE	MAX LOAD	RESOLUTION
Spring scale	20 kilograms	50 grams
Ohaus CS 2000	2 kilograms (2000g)	1 gram
Scout Pro	200 grams	0.1 gram
Denver Instrument	60 grams	0.0001 gram

If you are not sure what balance to use, start with the balance with the higher maximum load and only use the next more delicate balance if you do not get sufficient resolution. Although the Denver Instrument balance can technically hold 60 grams, do not use it for any object weighing over a gram. Always use a clean weighing tray when using the Denver Instrument balance; even small scratches to the balance plate can damage its accuracy.

Remarks

This field is a place where you can add any additional comments about the object. Remarks should cover the following:

- 1) additional provenience information not entered into the above fields
- 2) conservation information – is the object in need of conservation attention?
- 3) unique attributes of the object not entered into the above fields

The remarks field is a good place to document changes in the way that objects are cataloged and stored.

For example, sometimes sherds from the same vessel were originally cataloged separately but then mended together. In this case, the objects should all be cataloged and curated under the earliest (smallest) catalog number. In the records for the catalog numbers that are no longer being used, most fields should be left blank and the following text should be used in the Remarks field:

“This artifact is now cataloged as part of # _____. Reason: part of a single object”

Other times, artifacts that were assigned to a single number should be recorded separately. After new catalog numbers are assigned, use the remarks field to note:

“Originally part of #_____.”

For original batch:

“Item(s) from this catalogue number have been reassigned to: #_____, #_____, etc.”

Use the remarks field for any other information that you want to include!

Date Entered

This date is the **most recent** date that any new information was entered into this form. This date should be changed every time you change an entry or add new information.

Photograph

If the object has been photographed or scanned as part of the collection photodocumentation (not just casually), check this box.

Once you have filled in all these fields to the best of your ability, consult Barb or Bryn about any questions or problems you might have and to have your work checked. This checking stage is important so that we can ensure that all the project participants are filling out the form in a consistent manner. Then enter your catalog data into the computerized project catalog, and begin again!

Sample Catalog Form

Context	ID	ARS Field 1	ARS Field 2	ARS Field 3	Deaccessioned?
	186-36		0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ARS Location	ARS Depth	ARS Assoc		
	Behind Museum of Art	General Surface			
Current Location	Stockton Box No	Block	Feature		
0					
Excav Level	Date Recov				1/8/1987
	Artifact Group				
	Material				
	Artifact Category				
	Artifact Type				
	Description				
	Mark	Maker	Origin		
	Begin Date	End Date			
	Dating Criteria				
	References				
Condition	Condition				
	% complete				
Quan.	Whole ct	Frag ct	MNI	Weight	Remarks
	0	0	0	0	0
	Decoration	Date Entere	Photograph		

Put your name here:
Jane A. Student
Start: Jan. 6, 2003
End:

Analysis
↓
Decoration
↑
Condition
↓
Quan.

CURATING CATALOGED ARTIFACTS

An artifact will be curated after it has been cataloged and the catalog record has been checked by Barb, Stacy, or Bryn. The artifact will then be placed into the designated box for artifacts of a similar material type from the same feature. Cataloged artifacts should not be mixed into boxes with uncataloged artifacts. If there is no appropriate box, a new box will be made using the corrugated plastic material.

ARTIFACT BOXES FOR CATALOGED ARTIFACTS

Cataloged artifacts will be curated into a box system that will remain stable until the artifacts are returned to History San Jose. This system groups together artifacts from like site years, material types, and feature numbers.

Project Year:

85-31

86-36

88-91

Artifacts from separate project years will be curated in separate boxes.

Material Type:

C-AP Ceramic – Asian Porcelain (food-related)

C-AS Ceramic – Asian Stoneware (food-related)

C-O Ceramic – Other (food-related)

C-NF Ceramic – non-food related

G-C Glass – Containers

G-T Glass – Tableware

G-F Glass – Flat

G-O Glass – Other

SF Small Finds

Artifacts with different material types will be placed in different boxes. The material types listed above do not represent the full range of material types found in the collection. Other categories (faunal, for example) will be created by Barb, Stacy, and Bryn as we begin to catalog such material and determine reasonable groupings.

Small finds are treated as a separate material type for curation purposes. Within boxes of small finds, artifacts of similar function (for example, all buttons) will be grouped together, and then separated by material type (for example, metal buttons, shell buttons, glass buttons), and then further separated by feature. We will use nested plastic bags to group together small finds of similar functions.

In all cases, bags and boxes of small finds will be curated to the standard of the most fragile or delicate material type contained in the box.

Feature: Like Objects from the same feature will be grouped together.

Occasionally there are not enough artifacts from a given feature to fill a box. When this occurs, artifacts from different features can be combined into the same box with a rigid cardboard divider placed between them.

FINALIZING ARTIFACT BOXES

An artifact box is considered ‘finalized’ when all artifacts sharing a particular material class and project year have been cataloged (For example, all 86-36 Glass-Containers). At that point we will assign the box a “box number” that will be recorded on the box itself and added to the database record of all artifacts contained by the box.

APPENDIX C

STUDENT RESEARCH PAPERS

Appendix C presents the research papers completed by students who enrolled in CASA 103/203, "Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology." These papers demonstrate the high research potential of the Market Street Chinatown collection.

Papers presented here include:

- Jocelyn Brabyn: "Stoneware in the Market Street Chinatown: A Comparative Analysis"
- Stephanie Cruz: "Life and Vigor of the Hair: Grooming Practices of the Market Street Chinatown Residents"
- Bear Douglas: "Race, Class and Teeth: Dental Hygiene in the Market Street Chinatown"
- Rachel Engmann: "Ceramic Dolls and Figurines, Citizenship and Consumer Culture in Market Street Chinatown, San Jose"
- Megan Kane: "Incense and Candlesticks: Fire Ritual in Household and Small Scale Religious Practices at the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose"
- Jessica Yuan: "Dining Out in Chinatown: Uncovering the Archaeological Attributes of a Historical Overseas Chinese Restaurant"

<p>These papers are not included in this online edition of the 2006-2007 annual report, because the papers can be individually downloaded from the project website: http://marketstreet.stanford.edu</p>
